TRIAL OF HUNTINGTON FOR FORGERY.

Anteresting Medical Testimony as to the Con dition of Huntington's Brain and Nervous

System.
COUST OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Capron.

Dac. 26.—Immediately after the opening of the court the counsel for the defence produced the following addi-

mined by Mr. Bryan-I am one of the firm of Tracy, Irwin & Co., dry goods merchants, in this city; I was not examined as a witness on the arrest of Hentington; I never saw a note of that tirm which was said to have been

This wilness was set aside until the note could be found,

as it bad been mislaid. Horace Waldo, on being sworn, deposed as follows:-The name of our firm is Waido, Barry & Co.; we are commission merchants, in this city; the note which now see was not signed by any of the members of our firm; I am acquainted with the bandwriting of all its members; it is not similar to any of their handwriting;

To Mr. Hall-There is no general recemblance either

the amount of the note is \$5,000.

To Mr. Hall—There is no general resemblance either in the style or filling up of the note; all our paper was made payables at one bank; we had a great variety of notes out in August.

George G. Lake, examined by Mr. Bryan, said:—I made a deposition in a complaint against Hundington in October last; I am one of the true of Ubsdeil, Pierson & Lake last Fobruary; these three notes, one dated Juce 9, for mow; the firm ceases to be Ubsdeil, Pierson & Lake last Fobruary; these three notes, one dated Juce 9, for 35,584 61; another, August 2, for 55,983 33, and a third dated September 1, 1855, for 55 000, signed Ubsdeil, Pierson & Lake payable to the order of themselves, were not drawn by our firm, nor do they bear any resemblance to the hands ring of any of its members; I am acquainted with all the signatures of the firm; there is nothing to the saids rings of any of its members; I am acquainted with all the signatures of the lirm; there is nothing to the said of the notes that would show they were drawn by our firm.

To Mr. Hall—We had notes out last summer, and are in the habit of issuing notes.

Mr. Noyes said, to saye time, the procedution would admit that the signatures on all the notes were imitations, or no initiations at all.

Mr. Sysan—Some of them are ficitlions. I want the

mit that the signatures on all the noise were imitations, and in a great many instances but imitations, or no imitations at all.

Mr. Brysn—Some of them are ficitions. I wan the jury to know the amount of Hentuguou's deposits from the year 1866, or from the time he commenced his transactions with Belden & Harbeck.

Mr. Noyos said that Huntington's books were not to be trusted. He asked that the bank books be produced.

Mr. Hall observed that his friends on the other side could precure from the cierks in the different banks the amount of Huntington's deposits; their statements would be accepted as evidence in the case; beyond that the books would not be allowed as declarations of the defendant.

his inability to keep books correctly they might be properly put is evidence.

Br. Bryan said that from the 30th of May, 1855, to the 9th of October (the time of his arrest) the aggregate of this deposits in the Bank of the Republic was \$5.160 500; there was \$6,100 coverdrawn.

Samuel Randall was recalled and examined by Mr. Bryan—Q. What did you ever near Huatington say in reference to residing in the country? A. He has often said he would not do it, and laughed at me because I did; he said be would not live in the country if anybody gave him a house and in there; the last time he made this remark (for he has done so many times) was within a few mouths of his arrest; the time I speak of I lived in 168th sireet and Tenth avenue.

mark (for he has done so macy times) was within a few mouths of bis arrest; the time I speak of I lived in 168th street and Tenth avenue.

Paul D. Burbank was recalled and examined by Mr. Brady.—Q. This new riable in East Twenty third street that was built by Huntington, cil you obtain the lease for that land? A. Yes, ib; i hired the stable in my own name and fook a lease of it about the 1st of Ontober; I hired it from October to May, 1868, for Huntington; he wanted me to hire it on an ion; a lease as I could; it cost about \$150 to fit up the stable; the reat of it was \$400 a year. A piece of property consisting of 8 ares was deeded to Huntington on the 18th Sept., which was purchased at Yonkes; the deed was subject to a mortgage of \$4,000; Mr. Huntington on the 18th Sept., which was purchased at Yonkes; the deed was subject to a mortgage of \$4,000; Mr. Huntington made an assignment to Mr. Halsey on the 16th October, and another to Hishop & Co., on the 20th of the same month.

Br. Willard Parker, examined by Mr. Brady, deposed as follows:—Q What is your occupation? A. i am a practicing physician in New York; I have been in practice 17 years; I have been a professor in everal medical colleges, especially of surgery, and also in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; I dret made my acquaintance with Huntington on the 18th November, at the fombs; he was introduced to me by Mr. Bryan; I went there at the request of the counse! Mestre, Brady and Bryan had a previous consultation with me relative to Huntington when said his actions were strange, and the question o coundness or unsoundness or unsoundness or unsoundness or the fundamental that that; I paid him occ vicil, but had two infervious with him during my stay; it was there about an bour and a haif in all, and conversed with him about an bour and a haif in all, and conversed with him about an bour and a haif in all, and conversed with him shout as bour as the first part of the medical and legal profession. The relations of the medical and legal profession.

consideral jurisproducing. Or chains deriver, his subject was—"The relations of the medical and legal profession." The relations of the medical and legal profession." In the program of the medical and legal profession in the program of the proper of the program of the proper of the proper

that narrative furnish for you to express any opinion as to the teadency of Huntington to unsoundness of mind, or his actual unsoundness? A. The whole of that ovidence would go to confirm me in the opinion I formed when I visited him in person; first, his scrofus has had, probably, some bearing upon the condition of his brain and nervous system; and then the fact that from his mother's side there was this form of insanity you speak of, and that insanity shows itself on the father's side, especially when they pass to the laster periods of life, all would go to establish the fact that there was in him a strong hereditary tendency to insanity; none of these facts were known to me when I examined Huntington.

Mr. Brady then read the testimony of Schward P. Day, in the doctor's hearing, which has also appeared in the Hakute at the time it was given. Mr. Day, it will be retrembered, was a school fellow of Huntington.

Q. Assuming that this is the result of the testimony do they furnish may detain a strying at his unsoundness of mind? A. It is corroborative of what we have had before. Assuming that those leas states by larael fluntington and Mr. Bay, continued Mr. Brady, have been proved to the bedief and satisfaction of the jury, as bearing upon the tendency, here diarry or otherwise, of Hantington's insanity, i now proceed to read the hypothesis, or assumption of other matters, which we claim to be proved in this case, and take your opinion in regard to them. Mr. B then read a condensed stacement of all the previous evidence that had bean elicited for the delience.

Q. Upon the preceding symptoms and indications being

previous evidence that has been elected for the defence.

Q. Upon the preceding symptoms and indications being proved to the satisfaction of the jary, in your opinion was the defendant sane or meane when the forgory in question was committed? A. Supposing know nothing now of the case, it is possible that all you read to me might take place as the result of unparalleled recklessness, but knowing what I do of his case from personal examination and also from testimony which I have beard, I should say that these actions were the actions of an unsound or an insane man. No same man would perform such actions in that way.

an insane man. No sane man would perform such actions in that way.

Mr. Brady—The question branches thus:—if you think he was iname, what was the nature and character of that insanity? A. It would be difficult to answer that question directly—I could not bring it under the head of monamais but I should say it was minimize upon the subject of making paper for the simple purpose of obtaining means, not that he had any motive beyond that that I could discover. As to the other point in which he shows this total inattention to his own personal preservation, when such a party becomes hypocondriact it is one of the phenomena of an unsound or in sane mind. The other branch of this question is, what would you on this case, as a professional man, expect to be the conduct of the defendant if for any purpose, business or pleasure he desired to obtain on credit?

Mr. Noyes objected to this question, but allowed it to be pat, asking his honor, however, to note his objection.

Mr. Noyes objected to this question, but allowed it to be pix, asking his honor, hos ever, to note his objection.

A. My impression is that he would make more of this paper. Q. Among the medical gentlemen of intellect and standing in the United States so far as you are o'mos-ned is there recognised such insanity as what is called moral insanity? A. There is by the profession; I have not the manns of staining how general intellect and the majority of well educated physicians entertain that view. Q. How do you distinguish that from ordinary or general insanity? A. It is a form of insanity which seems to have its origin in some defective organization of the brain, so that that portion of the brain which acts on a given subject, as, for instance, the judgment or the imagination, is diseased, and therefore the manifostation of that diseased organ wit also be abnormal. Q. And as if does not relate exclusively to purely intellectual matters, is it regarded as moral insanity? A. It is the opinion of eminent medical men that the intellect may be unclouded in those instances; as, for instance, he may have one pirtion of the brain interfered with, where the moral functions are located, while causality, comparison, imagination and all the intellectual faculties may be uninspared.

By Mr Brady—Q. Ordinarily if you grant the premises of a madman, the conclusion is legic; and if a man having the delirium tremens thinks the devit is after him he will adopt the greatest precaution to keep out of his way? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Brady read the testimony of Drs. Simmons and Folgrafi, who had been examined previously as to Han

overed perhaps two or three pages of small letter content perhaps two or three pages of small letter is a second to the perhaps two or three pages of small letter is a second perhaps two or three pages of small letter is thing as simulative meanity; a notice of an examination being made by a medical witness to a person who is insense would sail liste the sessimulation of lessnity very much; I should say that it would be a oradent precaultion to not its him know anothing about it; I do not know whether I enjoined any much thing upon the parties who applied to me to examine Huntington; I do not know whether he was informed of my visit or not; in short, no procasulous were taken upon that subject, so far as I was concerned; it is difficult at times to detect simulative insanity; I think most influent points a council were was adopted at my request; on being asked why he committed those forgeries he gave no reason a he liked a good bank account, and should so the same again; I am perfocilly certain that he gave no reason except that; I asked him the question particularly what he proposed to do with the mosey; he said that he had never visited a gambling house but once in his life, and that was in San Francisco, and although he had a reputation for heigh a great woman man, he denied the socuestion; he said has he not less that he said to you and upon what you judged of from his appearance, but from the said he had made no provision for his family. Q Upon what he said to you and upon what you judged of from his appearance, but from the said he had not provide the said to you and upon what you and you but from my examination of him, I abould independent of everything else; I should say that he was hease. Q Do you mean intent he has committed any wrong; he does not appreciate the steady by the word depravity on a deprayed mind. A. He has no conception that he has committed any wrong; he does not appreciate the bearing of this crime upon this character; I think he also a consequence of the origination of a deprayed mind

portion, do yo refer to the organs, according to phrenoicgists that you mentioned? A. I refer now, dr. to the effect that he has a irouble of vision, a steaty pain is the head, and has sleepless nights; I refy u) in these facts because he told me therm; I am not prepared to say that his mental organization was such that he was irresistibly impelled to commit forgery. Q. Why could he not resist the tendency to commit forgery. A. B: cause of his deceased physical not mental organization. Q. What was this disease? A. I am unable to give you the pathological anatomy of the case. Q Is that equivalent to saying you could not give a reason why he could not resist if? A. He had one at manifestations and symptoms (I am now speaking simply of what I saw) namely, pain in his head, congestion of the brain, "machinery" in his head (that he referred to also in our in terview) and want of sleep; putting those facts togethe they lead ue back to the inevitable conclusion that ther is a decoased organization. Mr. Noyou—Please answering question. Q. What was the difficulty in his physical organization which prevented him from being unable tereits the tendency to commit forgerica? A. The problem anatomy cannot be ascertisined. Q. Bo you suppose has conscience? A. I think he has; I do not suppose in door hot of that difficulty I cannot name, as his pathological anatomy cannot be ascertisined. Q. By you suppose has conscience? A. I think he has; I do not suppose in does not as like other men's consciences? A. Because he has done what other men's consciences? Q. Why not? A. do not know. Q. Why do you suppose it does not as like other men's consciences? A. Because he has done what other men's consciences? A. Because he has done what other men's consciences? A. Because he has done what other men's consciences? A. Because he has done what other men's consciences? A. Because he has done what other men's consciences? A. Because he has done what other men's consciences? A. Because he has done what other men's consciences? A. Because he has

At this produce of the examination a recess of half an hour was taken, after which the cross examination of Dr. Parker—I do not know that Huntington is laboring under any trained any delusion; I have not discovered that he is laboring under any delusion; I have not discovered that he is laboring under any delusion; I do not know that he is laboring under any delusion, whather insune or not, which propels him to commit forgery; I taink he is not laboring under any delusion which of this his committing for gory; it think he is not laboring under any delusion which provests him from abstaining from committing forgery. Q I ask you the same question, anostituting the word hallucination? Witness—Explain to me what you mean by that word?

Mr. Noges—With great respect, I have the honor to examine you. Q Is he laboring under any hallucination which impeats him to eximit forgery? A I know of nothing which forbots it; I have not discovered that his remained in the similaboring under any irreastible impulse to commit any other offence; I have not discovered that his regarization compels him to steal or ite. Q But you think he is laboring under an organization which leads him to commit forgery—have the goodness to state what that organization it is in the physical organization, when all his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his mental operations are entrely right? A. No, sir; his is crime. A. He does this knowing that his a lorgery, and

stance, he may have one pyrition of the brain interforce with, where the moral functions are located, with the case the moral functions are located, with the case of the moral functions are located, with the case of the moral function of a satirma, the conclusion is logic, and it a man have a standard of the satirma, the conclusion is logic, and it a man have will adopt the greatest precaution to keep out of his way? A. Yes, sir.

Are, B. Yes, sir.

Are, B. Yes, and the testimony of tree, immore and the fine process of the satirmation of t

to day, has related to physical causes; moral insanity it was intended before I saw Hautington that he was not to know that I was a physiciau.

Charles R Gilman sworn, testified as follows:—I have been thirty years a physiciau; I am a professor of medical jurisorudence; I was a physician in tible at the City prison; I saw Hautington some time and medical jurisorudence; I was a physician in tible at the City prison; I saw Hautington some time ago in one of the rooms of the Tombs; I blink he knew me; I had some tax with him, that I might observe alm; I had some tax with him, that I might observe alm; I had a great dual of curiousy about him; my object was to appreciate the sint of his mind; I saked him a number of questions about the obarge upon which he was arrested, but if did not examine his motives particularly in regard to him was his perfect condidence that he should escape, although I assured him to the contrary; then it was impossible to excite his natural feeling in regard to his children: I made a exclamation about one of them which I thought would excite him, but he did not seem to think say thing of it; that he merely failed in business; my impression was that he was unsound, that he was insanity exists; a man who commits a murder may be intellectually aware that it is a crime, and yet he insane; a large amount of cunning is not incompatible wish insanity, even when exhibited in connection with that insanity; as a general rule insane here confirmed the statements of Peck and Winess here confirmed the statements of Peck and

rule insane persons deny that they are insane, and are very urgent to be let loose on the ground that they are not insane.

Witness here confirmed the statements of Peck and Prichard, in which it is asserted that a man can be no rally insane without intellectual ballucination.

Cross examined by Mr. Curtis Noyes:—I wont to examine the man alone myself; the first time I was with him three quarters of an hour; it he last time I was have talked with him as hour; I took no measures to inform the District Attorney or anybody; I examined him because I was saked; I think he knew I was a medical man, he certainly did the second time I called; he did not profess to be aware of the position is which he was, or the consequences of the crimes; he was utterly impassive and incapable of any excitement; I am not prepared to say otherwise than as a matter of opinion, that his insanity was simulated; there is a possibility of my being mistaken; I am not infaitable; he knew me to be a medical man; I don't know that he was aware of what I came for; I did not swk him if he was insane; his answers were never incoheron; I asked him how he came to do what he did, and if he did not know that it was impossible he could be convicted; all I could get out of him was that he knew it was wrong, as men say when they commit usury.

Mr. Brady.—We don't call that usury any more, we

he did; he said he did mot mean to do anything wrong, and that it was impossible he could be convicted; all I could get out of him was that he knew it was wrong, as men say when they commit usury.

Mr. Brady.—We don't call that usury any more, we call it "presents." (Laughter.)

Winces resumed.—All that I mean to say is, that having examined, I believe him to be leasne; I pronounce him insane; a man manifests his insanity in a particular way; I suppose Huntington has that migure of mental and moral insanity which is very often found; I believe he has a classased brain; I don't believe ne would be responsible if he rose up at this moment and drove a knife into you, which Ged fordid; if he should commit any oftence wnakever I believe he should not be responsible; he would know what he was doing if he did what I said; that, however, would not affect the question of his insanity. The fact of his committing murder and knowing that he would be hanged for it would not affect the question of his insanity; nelther would his commission of forgery or stealing. He might know that all this was wrong; delusion or hallucin utto her nothing to do with it; I believe that he has moral and mental insanity, with a little of intellectual insanity; intellectual insanity is that he was reckloss in the use of money, in the way be committed the forgeries and his making no attempt to escape; in reference te this matter of forgery in have my donbit as to whether he is insane; the question is, if he were placed in circumstances where he would commit violence would he not have done so; I think he has general insanity; it is doubtful whether it is right to call it monomania; I differ with Dr. Parker in regard to this man's insanity being monomania or an earle it is right to call it monomania; I differ with Dr. Parker in regard to this man's insanity being monomania or an earle it is right to call it monomania; I differ with Dr. Parker in regard to this man's ease of identical." I asked him if he had a boy said bilived out, "What a horrible

although he knew it was wrong, but his power of rest it ance was diminished by the montal effects dependent on his physical organization; it is my opinion that Eucling to mad an irrestable tendency to commit orime; my opinion is that if a man is issanc it would be umade to calculate on what he might or might not do; the dell sition made by twelve Jages in England of imanily is all wrong in my opinion; I regard it as moneause.

Mr. Bryan put in evidence a deed of sale of eight acres of land in Yonkers to Hunting on, dated September 17; a general release dated November 28, signed by a great many persons; a general ass gument for the benefit of all his creditive, without any preferences, and then stated that the defence rested. The counsel for the prosecution said their evidence was also finished.

Prisoner's counsel asked a low questions of Mr. Howyer is regard to the amount of forgeries which fell tate the hands of the police, and which was about \$560,000.

The Court then adjourned till Monday, whose counsel on both after will sum up, and the case will be given to the tury.

ESCAPE OF PRISONES. - Late on Christmas night or ear y yesterday morning, six prisoners confined in the Kings county jall made their escape in rather a daring and novel manner. Four of them were confined in the same cell, which was in the upper tier, next the roof and probably having some knowledge of the insufficien their cell, and then uring it as a lever moved one of the flag stones which constitute the roof of the cell, mak their cell, and then using it as a lever moved one of the flag stenes which constitute the roof of the cell, making an opening large enough for them to pass through. The flag ceiling is perfectly loose, not being anchored or even comented, and therefore it was an easy matter for the prisoners to shift one of the stenes. After this they out tarough the satingle roof, and making a robe of their blankets, they lowered themselves over the outside wail of the jail and made their escape. Proviously, however, to going off, it is supposed that one of them descended through an aperture leading from the roof to the other cal of the corritor, and by means of a false key opened a cell in which two other prisoners were confined. In descending from the roof they had made a rope out of their blankets and all decended in astery with the exception of the last, who was precipitated to the ground from a height of nearly twenty due feet in consequence of the breaking of the line. He, however, managed to get away, and none of them have as yot been ro arrested. The shortif, however, has offered a reward for their apprehension, and there is intile doubt but they will all be safely in custody in a short time. The names of the parties are:—Molaton, Joseph Scanlan, Daniel Churlotk, Heary Curtis, and charles Tally, allas Lewis. Scanlan was convicted in the city Court on Weinesday of burglary, and was roamunded for sentence. Tully, allas Lewis stands house, and here is little doubt that he was the moving spirit in the present daring attempt.

Alams of Fine—Max Ros Over and Killan,—There

was an alarm of fire in the First district, about 7 o'cloc last creming, which brought out all the fire apparatus. Atlantic Engine No. 13 and Nagara Engine No. 5 were racing down Fulton airred, each occupying a railroad tract. When near Clinton street No. 13 sheared across the tract in front of No. 8. A man who but an instant be fore bad hold of the latter's rope slipped and fell, and No. 13 ran over him, the whoels passing over his breast and shoulders. He was carried into Dr. R. J. Davies' drug store, where everything possible was done for his relief, but he died soon after. The body was conveyed to the First district station house, where it was vio rod by three or lour hundred, but no can cound identify him. He is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, stout, dark bair and black whiskers. His clothes comint of a dark gray coat, soulf colored pantaloons, blue cloth cap witcout lining, coarse books, and nad in his pockets a rule and punch. His appearance into the came time in a doceased was run over, but the als fortunately missed him. ast erening, which brought out all the fire apparatu

years be has kept a liquor store, whas found on Wedness I morning Ising insensible upon the floor of a room in her aweiling, and shortly after died. Coroner Connery was notified of, the circumstance, and commenced holding an inquest upon the besty, which was continued uctil yesterday, and concuded. The evidence adduces showed that the deceased had frequently been brutally neated by her husband; that on Iucaday afternoon he was seen to throw her violently upon the floor, the failing upon her back. The following morning she was found insensible, as above stated. Dr. Knight was called and made a post mortem examination of the body. He found two incisions upon the back of the head, dividing the sauly from the bone. On dissecting the scalp, three contastions were also overed and a large clot of congulated blood between the dura made nant the brais. This clot, in its opinion, was the direct cause of death. Several bruises and accratches were also found upon the face of the deceased. The jury, on the above evidence, rendered the following verdict:—"That Catherine Stally came to her death cluther by blows or a shove and fall, at the heads of ner husband, William Soally, inflicted citaer on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning, Dec. 23 or 24, 1896." Upon the redition of the verdict a warrant for the arrest of the husband was sinced, and he was brought before the Coroner and committed to orison. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and 32 years of age. Her husband was also born in Ireland, and its 35 years of age.

A Workey Found Dead in the Stranz —Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Friday morning in Irish woman, about

and I o'clock on Friday morning an Irish woman, abou 35 years of age, was found dead at the corner of Houston and Enzabeth streets, with her head out and face disfigured. She had a bottle of liquor with her, and is supposed to have failen while intoxicated, and died either
from cold or the injuries she received by the fail. It is
possible, however, that she might have been assaulted
and beaten. Her remains were taken to the attaina
house, where an inquest will be held upon the body this
morning. The name of the deceased is not known. She
was dressed in a brown merino gown, and had black
hair. An examination made by a physician showed that
her skuil was fractured.

THE LATE FORE IN CLINTON PLACE—PROPRETT MISSING.—At the recent fire at 42 Clinton place the boarders were awakened suddenly from sleep, and, half clothed, had barely time to escape with their lives. In a moment of such danger of course much valuable property was left, behind, and we understand that a robbery of jeweiry and watches of countderable value was effected. The police are on the lookout, and having received full description of the stolen property will arrest it wherever found. Pawabrokers and others will, therefore, take warning. It is possible that some of the watches were taken away for preservation, and with the intention of restering them to the owners. This may be done at once, as the residents of No. 42 Clinton place have not removed. Liberal rewards will be given.

THE CASE OF THE NEW GRANDIA CONTART.—The examination of James A. Reque and others of the New Granslion of James A. Reque and others of the New Granslion of James A. Reque and others of the New Granslion.

nation of James A. Reque and others of the New Gra-pada Canal and Steam Navigation Company, charged with defraeding Mr. Emile Goulard out of a deed of a house and lot, valued at \$5,000, by false representa-tions, was recurred yesterday afternoon, before Justice Connolly. The direct examination of Mr. Goulard was resumed, and be returned the substance of his affidavit, airendy published; but no new facts of importance re-lating to the transaction were elicited. The cross-xamination of Mr. Goulard will be commenced at the next meeting, which is named to take place this (Satur-day) moratog at 10 e'clock. nation of James A. Requa and others of the New Gra

day) moratog at 10 o'clock.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLSUED PICKPOCKET.—A young man named Jacph Johnson was arrested on Christmas night, by Officer Fitsmaurice, of the reserve corps, charged with picking the pocket of Hr. A. McFhetridge, of No. 30 Bowery, as he was leaving the Bowery theatre, of a gold watch valued at \$100. The accused was seen, it is alieged, to stead the watch and hand it to a confederate, who except. He was held to swalt examination.

ALIEUED FRIONDES ASSAULT —A man named John Fa-gan was arrested on Christmas night, charged with seg-ing hold of John Riley, residing at 566 Fourth street, and snapping a loaded pistol in his face, and also with map-ping the pistol at another man. He was taken before Justice Wood and come and to await examination.

Fram - About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, three dila-pidated wooden buildings in North Second street, near row, were destroyed by fire. They were uncocupied, and the lore was of little account. The fire was the work

the week ending Locumber 28, 51; born, 5; dismbarged, 5; deceased, 5; remaining, 455.

TURNYARRES .- The Gorizon Gymnastic Association of the Eastern district have given notice that they will apply to the Legislature at its next sitting for the pansage of an

Wallack's Theatre-Hitawatha-Mrs. John Wood.

Mr. Stuart has produced in a very excellent style "His watha," an extravaganza from the pen of Mr. Waicot, the popular comedian. 'Hiawatha' according to Walcot, is somewhat more absuri than 'Hiawatha' ac and if we mu t have "His-atha" at all, we pre'er Wal-out's idea of that aborigine. The piece is full of sharp hits, funny songs, horapipes, jigs and various other de monstrations, mental and physical, and calculated to provoke laughter, which they destinedly do. The play has been catirely successful, and the author may congratu-late himself upon having not only entered upon danger ous ground with safety, but with naving gained no some share of the laurels which a generous public has lately

"Hiswaths" is exceedingly well done in every respect The acting is capital throughout. Mrs John Wood more than confirms the praises of the critics of the modern Athens. She is an exceedingly pretty woman, sings well, dances well, tatks well, acts well; just at promit w cannot remember when the New York boards had a lady ciality. She has a quick perception of every funny thin; she utters, and has a peculiar kneck at making the au dience know that it is funny, and that they are to laugh, and they do laugh. We trust that Mrz. Wood will be next year. She is altogether too good for the rural dis tricis. In the meantime, we advise every one who admires a combination of personal beauty and great artis tic merit, to see Mrs. Wood during her engagement at

Miss Mary Gannon also bad a very good part, which she acted with her usual spirit and nativeté. The author impersonated the "big Indian," Biawatus, himself, aumade a good thing of it. We should not omit to say tal. The place is full of sough, choruses and concerted pieces, many of them difficult, but all well executed. The orchestra under the baton of that renowned Sicilian, La Manna, was excellent, and the opening give and cherus, a parody on the "Chough and Crow," from Guy Manner ing, was given with extraordinary perce and aplomb. Finally, if one desires to spend a pleasant hour or two we commend him to Wallack's Theatre-lin waths-Mrs Wood-Walcott and the hearty laugh which he will be sure to enjoy. "Hiawatha," to night, and for man;

more nights to come, we presume. farce, "The Rights and Wrongs of Woman," has also been produced here. The principal parts are very well acted by Mr. Lester-whose return to these boards we are happy so chronicle-and Mrs. Hoey.

Gottschalk's Concert-Thalberg.

Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, one of the very flacst of Ameri last evening, and had a crowded audience. He great was the rush for tickets that the best costs commanded a premium of thirty or forty per cent on the prices of ad mission, which were higher than the usual concert rates. The concert was excellent throughout, but the chief fee ture was a duett on Thomes from the "Frovatore," for two piacos, erranged by Mr. Gottechaik, and played by that artist and Br Thailorg, which was received with the greatest applause. Mr. Gottschalk is about to deprat upon reap large quantities of fame and dollars.

very successful concerts at Baltimore and Washington. He has been received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm, and our countrymen have never paid higher bonors to any artist. Mr Toalberg will give a concert at Phindelphia tois evening, and on Monday at Brooklyn, with D'Asgri and De Wishorst. He then goes to But

Captain Rynders and Senator Wilson

Sin-in a report of the promedings of the United States

Senate, published in the Hanatz on the 19th inst., it is stated that Senator Wilson of Massachusett, said in a speech derivered to the Senato, that in a procession mate by the Empire Citch in tone day, a transparency was carried representing the sourging of three black mea. This is an unqualified falsahood, as every one knows who witnessed the processen, and no man knows the utter faisity of that charge better than the houseable Senator himself. But this is in perfect kneping with the many base similers which have been perputrated against the Empire Cheb, and myself in particular, for many years past. I cannot answer every contemptible slander which may be published against me, but as this comes from a source which ought to be entitled to creait, I have taken the trouble to contradict it.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS STOLEN FROM THE FARL OF SCHOOLS -THE THEF IN THIS COUNTRY -By an advertisement publiabed eisewhere it will be seen that the Caarlton House, in the county of Wiltebire, England, belonging to the Earl of Suffick, has been robbed of several valuable paintings, and it is supposed that the thief, with his rare pinner, is in this country. Among the paintings are two landscapes by Peussin, a Virgin and Child by Leonardo da Vinci, another by Procesoni. La Rabotour by Carscot, the Nativiy and head of Saviour by Giddo, besides a sea view by Vanderyeldo and the interior of a Dutch town by Vander Heyden. This request insanity took as artistic turn. The reward of £100 will no doubt put our detectives on the look out for him.

CARMEN IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE -A number of cabmer applied for a renewal of their lisence yesterday, at the Mayor's office, but Mayor Wood refered to comply with their request, alleging that their hacks were not kept in proper order, nor did they merit a renewal of their license until they provided better accommodations for the public. The Mayor thought the reass night occupit to jurnish clean and nicely fitted up backs. This action of the Mayor will no doubt be generally endorsed.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—CHANGE OF THIS TABLE.—Of Monoay the Albany express train will leave at 11.15 A.M., instead of 11.30 A.M., as per time table in the adver-

Public School Examination.—The semi-annual exami-

Prince School Examination.—The semi-annual examination of the Hoboken public school took place on Teesday. A large number of the friends of education were present to witness the exercises. The examination of the male department—Mr. Dockson, principal—was bein in the day time, and that of the female department—Miss Hall, principal—in the evening. The examination showed that the pupils generally had made good progress. The number of boys registered was 250, with an average attendance, 176. Number of girls registered, 174; average attendance, 128. Total registered 649, average attendance 644. The school will be reopened on the first Monday in January.

THE RECIPIOCITY BRIDE—A few days since an article appeared in the Toronto Glose, alleging that a large amount of money was paid to secure the passage of the Reciprecity bill through Congress. The Hamitton Syeciatra alludes to the matter and easys it is assured that the rumor about the Reciprocity treaty, in which it is extempted to be shown that the sum of £20,000 was expeuded in bribling members of Congress, is grossly exaggerated. It adds that it is well known that large sums of money were expended in producing the passage of the treaty through Congress, but that money was not is says, spent in bribes, but rather in getting the treaty into such a state of progress, about that money was expended at the desire of 'the government: but, unfortunately, the ones has failed on the shoulders of the generated that the expended, he has become personally liable, and now, when he is looking to the Legislature for reimbursement, an attempt is being made to injure his negotiations in the matter.

DESPENATE ATTEMPT AT ARSON AND MURDER—An attempt was made a few hights since to set fire to the jewelry store of D. C. Dusenbury, of Middletown, Orange county. It appears that the clerk was aroused from his sleep by the barking of a dog, and immediately became aware that the building was on fire from the quantity of smoke in his room. He immediately commenced a search, and found that the ceillar had been entered and a fire built, with the evident intention of firing the building. As he was leaving the ceilar he was fred upon hy some one unseen, the ball striking his arm, but not deing any zerious lajory. As soon as he could be gave the alarm, and was again fired upon in the street, the ball passing through his hat. A search was made by the villagers, but the villains had easyed. This is the second attempt within the last six months to fire Mr. Duzenbury's store. The citizens of Middlettem harder within of the parties.

Naval Intelligence. DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT ARSON AND MURD

The United States steam frigrate Sesquehaenab, from

Tourne, arrived at Genoa on the 27th of November.

A Lisbon correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, writing on November 25, says—The Moriman is still have, the late Regent in Ferenado having signified his with to visit her before her departure. Our naval officers been seen to have bille opinion of her capabilities as a highest, as they deem it impossible that her immense gues could be satisfactorily hamiled at sea. Indeed, the opinion generally arems to be that Brother Jonathan has everdone it. outno, arrived at Genea on the 27th of November.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Our Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Madrid Correspondence,

A letter from Berlin, given in the Hanover Gasette,

The inst obstacle which appeared the scalescent of the question of the Sound dues has been overcome, negland has definitely accepted the Danish propositions a sound in the second treaty sewers to Denmark an indemnity of the consistency of the dues part by the England, alone the emphasization of the dues part by the results would have amounted to £78,000. The arrangements contracted with the other flowers are to be assumed to the contracted which is other flowers are to be assumed to the contracted which which with the treaty of the contracted which the other flowers are to be described.

The London Post of Dec. 1 says:-- Dar advices from Madrid state that the election of Mr. Bushanes to the Presidency of the United States had not made the improtion on the Spanish cabinet which from his views with respect to Cubs had been expected.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, of the 8th instant, stated that 50,000 Russians, commanded by General Bernoff, are ready to march upon the frentiers of Persia at the first call of the Shah Le Nord, of the 9 h, has a long article on Persia, which country, it remarks, is "penerally considered as a fifld of battle upon which, on one day or another, there will be measured the relative strength of two great powers, which are at the same time cided the fotore fortones of Russia." The writer points out that, by article four of the treaty of Gulistan, the Emperor of Russia is bound to furnish help to the Shab, "se that no foreign cuemy can interfere with the affairs of the help of the Court of Russia."

In London on the 11th instant, the prisoners Redpate and Kent were again placed at the bar of the police court. The Sun adds.—The investigation into the accounts of the Great Northern Ratiway Company is set proceeding, and the defaleations are not expected to ox-

A despatch from Paris, of the 11th inst., says :-

A despates from Paris, of the lith inst., says:—
The Prince of Prussels arrived to day, at 2P. M. Prince
Napricon and the military authorities received him at the
Northern Raitroat station. Two battalians were drawn
up in the courtyard, were four carriages of the Emperor
were waiting. The two princes, escented by a squarcon
of the guides, proceeded to the palace of the Tailorias,
where they slighted.

where they alighted.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 12th inst. says:—
It is stated that the ponsion of £300 granted by the Queen to Father Mathow has proved barely sufficient to pay the insurance on his 15c which he considered it has duty to make for the purpose of scouring the payment of his creditors in the event of his death. The policy on his lits is either 10r £3,000 or £6,000.*

The Parts Debay of the 11th instruction.

The Paris Debats of the 11th inst. says :-

The Paris Debats of the 11th inst. says.—
We believe we are able to state with some containty that England, in entering the conference distinctly declares she will conform to the dectation of the majority whatever that declary be. The relative position of the disputants is no secret. On the one side, France, Russia and Purssia, on the other, England, Austria and Turkey; in the middle, Sardinia, which coinciding originally with the opinionse-expressed by France, is now, it is stated oscillating between the two. The London Times of the 11th instant says :-

The London Times of the 11th instant say: —

At a meeting of the Colonial Gold Mining Company to day a resolution was passed, authorizing an immediate dissolution. It appears from the latest advices that operations cannot be conducted either in New South Wales or Victoria at a prefit, and bence the recommendation to wind up. A difference of opinion is entertained by the managers in Australia with regard to the prespects of a large quartz creating establishment at Peri Phillip, but since, under the most favorable circumstances. From £10,000 to £12,000 additional capital would be required, the directors are not prepared, after the experience of the past, to notice the online. Should the shareholders be inclined to presecute this branch of enterprise, it is stated they can awall themselves of the Limited Liability set under a new company with loss expensive management. The opinion of the great majority was decidedly favorable to a dissolution and the surrender of the charter, the attempted experiments having proved wholly unredunerative. In answer to questions it was modificed that the ammount of capital absorbed has been £112,000, and that the distribution from the remaining assets (principally machinery) will, if anything, be but trifling.

The London Globs announces the death of Lioutenaut

The London Globe announces the death of Lieutenau General the Hon. Beary Edw. Batler, Colonel of the Fifty fifth regiment, who in the early part of the war lost bee three sons within a few weeks, viz., Captain Betler, o the Eighty sixth; Captain B. T. Butler, of the Fifty una, and Captain James Butler, of the Ceylon Rifles, whose name is so nobly associated with the defence of Silistria

The London Times of Inc. 11 rays:—
An officer of rank (a Major) in the U.S. army has transmitted to Woolwich Bookyard some samples of salicioth composed of abres of the paim tree from South Africa, have been with the ordinary thread causes. The foreshave been with the ordinary thread causes. The foreshave been withdrawn, in order to verify the inventor's assertion "that sheets made of this material will result the teeth of eld Boress in his rudest of tempers." The durability of the paim fibre less thus been put to sundry tests, and has been pronounced by the examining officers of Woolwich to be infinitely superior to anything yet discovered for the manuscture of salicioth, rope yare and athps' cables.

The London Times of INC. 11 cays :--

According to the last advices from India, the Calcutte Chember of Commerce had unanimously passed a strong resolution in favor of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to Ganges to Jessore, and ultimately to the city of Daces. the question into consideration.

Our Parts Correspondence.

The Second Paris Conference-Value of Russia in Paris-The Entente Cordiale of Russia and France-The Emperor in the Streets-Improvements in Paris, &c., &c.

It seems to be determined that we are to have a second edition, in a duodecimo form, of the famous Conference which in this city of cities settled everything, and as it appears, concluded nothing, in March

Blow high, blow low, it is an ill wind that blows no one any good; and such seems to be the Parisian opinion of this rare diplomatic phase. Here no anxiety is felt about Russian aggrandizement; to have the Russian alliance, with France as the dignified friend, seems to have gratified every ambition. "Brother, brother, we have been both in the wrong;" and that it is only that troublesome, bumptious, snapping, treacherous Albion that should henceforth stir our bile, seems pretty much the thought of all. Let the Isle of Serpents and little or big Bolgrad go to the devil, says the lively citoyen de Paris; what we want is tranquillity, gaiety-in a word, custom; and it is only you English with your fidgetty Premier that prevent us having it. Here is Paris over half filled with rich Cossacks-we have parties attached to the Russian Embassy whom the Emperor Alexander has specially charged to spend with a flowing hand the riches of his country. The splender of their apartments, the magnificence of their retinue, the gorgeous lustre of their meubles, the beauty of their equipages, the taste and generosity of their banquets, the beauty of Russian ladies, the exquisit gout and lavish cost of their toilets, the empressement of Russian manners, their frankness, their cordiality and attractive hospitality are in every one's mouth; and if the English had their way they would deprive us of all this. We like the Russians, we love their society, we care not a fillip for the Turk nor a button for the English; and if another conference there is to be, our opinion is that the Emperor will but study the general wish of the French nation if he remain firm in opposition to any scheme which may have for its object the further disparagement of our friend that was lost, at who found again.

To be down in the very dregs of despondency to-day and to be swinging like a monkey on some topmost bough in the genial breeze to-morrow is the character of the French. As it was in the beginning, now and ever shall be, the Gaul is proverbially the same, and the observation is by no means confined to the superficially educated, or to the mere masses; the characteristic of the nation is as evident in high places as elsewhere; and what i have above remarked as the parlance of the shop keeper, is true in a modified degree of the class to whom the shopkeeper looks for patronage and sup-

There seems to be, however, if I may judge from